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## NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE. XXI.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

**Durand, Elias J.**

ELIAS J. DURAND GIVES IN THE JAN. NO. OF THE JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY (1906) his conclusions from an extended study of *Peziza fusicarpa* Ger. and *Peziza semitosta* B. & C. He says these observations are based on about 50 separate collections, besides numerous ungathered plants in the field. He says: "My conclusions based upon a study of the material indicated may be stated briefly as follows: *Peziza fusicarpa* Ger. (1873), *P. pubida* B. & C. (1875), and *P. morgani* Mass. (1902) are specifically identical and synonymous; *P. semitosta* B. & C., while closely allied to *P. pubida* B. & C., is not identical with it, but is specifically distinct; *P. hainesii* Ell. (1881) is identical with *P. semitosta* B. & C. (1875), as recently stated by Ellis himself. (Jour. Mycol. 10:170.)"

**Kellerman, W. A.**

NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE XIII-XVII, were given by W. A. Kellerman, in 1905, in the January, March, May, July and November Nos. of the Journal of Mycology. The gist of each article noted is stated in a single short paragraph, and every mycological paper published in this country, and the important ones in foreign journals, are included.

**Kellerman, W. A.**

UREDINOUS CULTURE EXPERIMENTS WITH PUCCINIA SORGHI, 1905, W. A. Kellerman, Journal of Mycology, Jan. 1906, notes experiments in April and May 1905, using teleutospores from sweet corn and obtaining Aecidia on Oxalis. An outline of previous work with this Rust is given, — inoculation of the maize plant with material from teleutosporic pustules then was probably due to the fact that a few uredospores viable were harbored by these sori. "Doubtless then the Rust of Maize is carried over from year to year in part by means of surviving uredospores."

**Missouri Botanical Garden, 16th Annual Report, 1905.**

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN (1905) contains the following mycological articles: Perley Spaulding, A Disease of Black Oaks caused by *Polyporus obtusus*; Herman von Schrenck, On the Occurrence of *Peronospora parasitica* on Cauliflower; George Grant Hedgcock, A Disease of Cauliflower and Cabbage caused by *Sclerotinia*; George Grant Hedgcock, A Disease of Cultivated Agaves due to *Colletotrichum*.

## Missouri Botanical Garden, 15th Annual Report, 1904.

TWO MYCOLOGICAL ARTICLES APPEARED IN THE 15TH ANNUAL REPORT of the Missouri Botanical Garden, 1904, namely: Perley Spaulding, Two fungi growing in holes made by wood-boring insects; and Wm. Trelease, Aberrant veil Remnants in some Edible Fungi.

## Missouri Botanical Garden, earlier Reports.

IN EARLIER VOLUMES OF THE REPORTS OF THE MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN mycological articles appeared as follows [12th Report, 1901] Hermann von Schrenk, A Disease of the Black Locust (*Robinia Pseudacacia L.*); [11th Report, 1900] Hermann von Schrenk, A Disease of *Taxodium distichum* known as Peckiness, also a similar disease of *Libocedrus decurrens* known as Pinrot; [10th Report, 1899] Hermann von Schrenk, A sclerotoid Disease of Beech Roots; [9th Report] Wm. Trelease, A new Disease of Cultivated Palms.

## Arthur, J. C.

J. C. ARTHUR'S CULTURES OF UREDINEAE IN 1904, see Journal of Mycology, March 1905, involved 264 sowings of spores representing 40 species of rusts for which purpose were required 119 species of hosts temporarily grown in pots in the greenhouse. A new description of *Melampsora bigelowii* Thüm. is furnished — this rust occurring on *Salix amygdaloides* Anderss. and many other species of *Salix* throughout the United States and Canada. A description of *Aecidium clematitis* Schw. is given, also of *Puccinia stipae* Arth., for which heretofore the aecidium had not been characterized (on *Aster multiflorus* Ait., *A. ericoides* L. & *A. novae-angliae* L.). The summary gives a list of the successful cultures, 16 species previously reported and 5 reported now for the first time. The latter are quoted: "1. *Melampsora bigelowii* Thuem.—Teleutospores on *Salix amygdaloides* Anders. sown on *Larix decidua* Mill.; 2. *Puccinia tomipara* Trel.—Teleutospores on *Bromus ciliatus* L. sown on *Clematis Virginiana* L.; 3. *Puccinia stipae* Arth.—Teleutospores on *Stipa spartea* Trin. sown on *Aster multiflorus* Ait., *A. ericoides* L., and *A. Novae-Angliae* L.; 4. *Puccinia sorghi* Schw.—Aecidiospores on *Oxalis cymosa* Small sown on *Zea Mays* L.; 5. *Puccinia podophylli* Schw.—Aecidiospores on *Podophyllum peltatum* L. sown on same host."

## Kellerman, W. A. and Ricker, P. L.

THE FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO NEW GENERA OF FUNGI Published Since the Year 1900, with Citation and Original Descriptions, compiled by W. A. Kellerman and P. L. Ricker, gives the citation and reproduces the descriptions of nearly 100 genera most of which were published in 1904. The alphabetical arrange-

ments under large groups is the same in style as the first paper published the preceding year. See *Journal of Mycology*, March 1905.

#### Kellerman, W. A.

THE UREDINEOUS INFECTION EXPERIMENTS IN 1904 by W. A. Kellerman, *Journal of Mycology*, Jan. 1905, deals with cultures made with *Puccinia sorghi* Schw., on the six 'agricultural species' of maize and on *Puccinia helianthi* Schw., on many species of *Helianthus*, *Peridermium pini* on *Campanula americana*, and *Puccinia thompsonii* on *Sambucus candensis*.

#### Kellerman, W. A.

OHIO FUNGI, FASCICLE X, W. A. KELLERMAN, *Journal of Mycology*, Jan. 1905, gives (as in case of the nine preceding fascicles) the labels used for exsiccata. These indicate the host, locality, date, collector, and reproduce verbatim et literatim the original description in each case. This set carries the serial No. up to 200.

#### Morgan, A. P.

A. P. MORGAN GIVES A BRIEF NOTE ON THE GENUS *GIBELLULA* in the March No. of the *Journal of Mycology* (1905), conjecturing the final disposition of the same, then adds a new species, namely, *Gibellula capillaris* Morgan n. sp., growing out of very small dead insects among the old leaves in woods. There are as many as a dozen growing out of one small insect, curved and coiled about it like a bundle of hairs.

#### Schrenk, Herman von.

HERMAN VON SCHRENK REPORTS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *PERONOSPORA PARASITICA* ON CAULIFLOWER, in the 16th Annual Report of the Missouri Botanical Garden, 1906. The interest centers in the fact of the very local and sporadic appearance of the Mildew on this host. Three half-tone plates illustrate diseased leaves.

#### Hedcock, George Grant.

GEO. GRANT HEDCOCK PUBLISHES IN THE 16TH ANNUAL REPORT of the Missouri Botanical Garden (1905) a brief but interesting account of A Disease of Cauliflower and Cabbage caused by *Sclerotinia*. "Cultures carefully taken from the interior of decaying cauliflower stems, quite uniformly produced colonies of a fungus with a white fluffy mycelium. These were transferred and the fungus studied in all its stages and identified as *Sclerotinia libertiana* Fckl." Three plates illustrate the species — showing apothecia, sclerotia, and pure cultures on agar slant tubes.

**Magnus, P.**

In "Notwendige Umänderung des Namens der Pilzgattung *Marssonia* Fisch," von P. Magnus, *Hedwigia*, Band XLV, Heft 2, 16 Jan. 1906, it is noted that *Marssonia* is a phanerogamic genus instituted by H. Karsten in his *Flora Columbia* I (1858-1861), which antedates Fischer's name *Marssonia* (1874) and that the correct spelling is with two *s's*, instead of only one as given by Saccardo—the genus having been named for Th. Fr. Marsson, Apotheker in Greifswald. Magnus has accordingly changed the name of the genus of fungi from *Marssonia* to *Marssonina*. About two dozen American and all the other species are renamed.

**Beardslee, H. C.**

The "Amanitas of Sweden," H. C. Beardslee, *Journal of Mycology*, Sept. 1905, is a report of observations of the previous summer. They are notes outlining some of the impressions of an American mycologist, gained from a study of the Amanitas with which Fries and his associates were familiar. Nine species are included, viz., *A. verna*, *muscaria*, *pantherina*, *spissa*, *rubescens*, *porphyria*, *mappa*, *strangulata*, and *vaginata*.

**Atkinson, Geo. F.**

Geo. F. Atkinson gave in the November No. of the *Journal of Mycology*, 1905, an extended account of the "Genera *Balanisia* and *Dothidloe* in the United States with a consideration of their Economic Importance." It is based on a thorough study of the species; some descriptions and new names are given. The paper is illustrated by eight full page plates.

**Sydow, H. et P.**

The "Novae Fungorum species—III," auctoibus H. et P. Sydow, includes eight species, three being from North America, one from the Philippines, one from Germany and three from South America. The following new genus is proposed: *Botryoconis* Syd. nov. gen. *Melanconiacearum*—*Acervuli primo subcutaeni* (ut videtur), *demum erumpentes*, *pulvinato-effusi*. *Conidia in capitula unita vel botryosoaggregata*, *colorata*, *continua*.—*Drepanoconi* Schroet. et P. Henn. *vedetur affinis*.

**Hoehnel, Franz v.**

"Mycologische Fragmente" von Prof. Dr. Franz v. Hoehnel in Wien, pertains to about eight species all of which have been critically studied. A new genus is proposed, namely, *Unguicularia* which unterscheidet sich von *Pezizella* und *Dasyscypha*, denen die Gattung am nächsten steht, durch die sehr dickwandigen scharf spitzen Haare der Apothecien.

**Vuillemin, P.**

The "Recherches sur les Champignons parasites de feuilles de Tilleul" (Cercospora, Phyllosticta, Helminthosporium) par le Prof. P. Vuillemin, in *Annales Mycologici*, October 1905, notes a number of species which attack the Lindens. *Cercospora microsora* Sacc. (C. *tiliae* Peck) and *Helminthosporium tiliae* Fries are more fully discussed and text figures are given. Also a new species, from France is discussed: *Phyllosticta bacteroides* Vuill. n. sp. on living leaves of *Tilia silvestris* associated with *Cercospora microsora*.

**Sumstine, D. R.**

"Another Fly Agaric" is the title of a note by D. R. Sumstine in the November No. of the *Journal of Mycology*, 1905. The author states that flies which had remained on plants of *Amanita olitaria* Bull. for a short time fell over dead. "After two hours the box was again examined, but the flies which once were dead were now alive and had departed with no more serious results possibly than a severe headache from their mycological 'booze,' "

**Dietel, P.**

In P. Dietel's "Beschreibungen einiger neuer Uredineen," total fourteen species, we find the following pertaining to North America: *Puccinia caricis-polystachya* Diet. n. sp. on *Carex polystachya* Wohl., Mexico, and *P. solidaginis-mollis* Diet. n. sp. on leaves of *Solidago mollis* Bartl., Utah.

**Rick.**

Rick, *Fungi austro-americani* Fasc. III u IV. 43-80." *Annales Mycologici*, August, 1906. New species are: *Nectria fol-lax* Rick n. sp.; *Erinella subcervina* Bres. n. sp.; *Rosellinia rickii* Bres. n. sp.; *Chlorosplenium atroviride* Bres. n. sp.; *Lembosia pachyasca* Bres. n. sp.

**Fairman, Charles E.**

The "Pyrenomycetaceae novae in leguminibus Robiniae" by Charles E. Fairman, includes descriptions of the following new species: *Leptosphaeria lyndonville*; *L. eustoma* f. *leguminosa*; *Metasphaeria lyndonvillae*; *M. leguminosa*; and *Pleospora aureliana*.

**Maire, René.**

The interesting article by René Maire in the August No. of *Annales Mycologici*, 1906, entitled "Notes Mycologique," deals with about a dozen species. One that should be noted here perhaps is the parasite of *Lactarius deliciosus* given in Saccardo's *Sylloge* as *Hypomyces deformans*, but is *Peckia lateritia* (Fr.)

R. Maire. The author found that the spores are verrucose but the cavity not divided, not septate as stated in the description. This species therefore is referred to the genus *Peckiella*. He gives the synonymy as follows. *Sphaeria lateritia* Fr. ; *Hypomyces lateritius* Tul. ; *Hyp. vuilleminianus* R. Maire ; *Peckiella vuilleminiana* Sacc. et Syd. ; *Sphaeria deformans* Lagg. ; *Hypomyces deformans* Sacc. Syll. "Il est probable qu'un certain nombre d'autres *Hypomyces* devront aussi être rangés dans le genre *Peckiella* lorsque leurs spores auront été mieux étudiées."

### **Morgan, A. P.**

A. P. Morgan gives in the January No. of the Journal of Mycology, 1905, a note on "*Sphaeria Calva* Tode," and furnishes a new description of the plant under the name of *Rossellinia* (*Coniochaeta*) *calva* Tode.

### **Morgan, A. P.**

"A new *Chaetosphaeria*" (*C. ludens* Morgan n. sp.) is described in the May No. of the Journal of Mycology by A. P. Morgan. The plant was growing on old wood of *Acer*.

### **Lawrence, W. H.**

W. H. Lawrence in "Notes on the Erysiphaceae" of Washington, furnishes an annotated list of 17 species.

### **Ellis, E. and Bartholomew, E.**

"Two new *Haplosporellas*" — *H. diatrypoides* E. & B. and *H. cercidis* E. & B. — both collected by Mr. Bartholomew at Natomia, Kansas, are described by J. B. Ellis and E. Bartholomew, in the Journal of Mycology, May 1905.

### **Beardslee, H. C.**

H. C. Beardslee furnishes a brief account of the genus *Clitopilus*, a key to the common species. Two full-page plates and some notes on *C. noveboracensis*, *C. abortivus*, *C. prunulus*, and *C. orcella*, in the Journal of Mycology, May, 1905. The title of the article is "The Rosy spored Agarics or Rhodosporae."

### **Ricker, P. L.**

P. L. Ricker in "Notes on Fungi — II, With new species from various localities," gives a description of new species as follows: *Phyllosticta amphipterigii* Ricker n. sp., *Tilletia eragrostidis* Clinton & Ricker, n. sp., *Ustilago duthiei* Ricker, n. sp., *U. sieglingiae* Ricker, n. sp., *Puccinia aeluropi* Ricker, n. sp., *P. kreageri* Ricker, n. sp., *P. paradoxica* Ricker, n. sp., *P. piperi* Ricker, n. sp., & *P. leptospora* n. sp. *Puccinia actinomeridis* Magnus is *P. verbesinae* Schw. and the type host is not *Actinomeris squarrosa* but *Verbesina occidentalis*. See Journal of Mycology, May 1905.

**Hedgcock, George Grant.**

"A Disease of Cultivated Agaves due to *Colletotrichum*," namely *C. agaves* Cav., is reported by George Grant Hedgcock (see 16th Rep. Mo. Bot. Gar. 1905) as occurring on leaves of *A. americana*, *A. atrovirens*, *A. horrida*, *A. marmorata*, *A. potatorum*, *A. utahensis*, and *A. spp.*—often causing the death of younger plants. No ascigerous stage was found. A half-tone plate shows a plant killed, and one partially killed by the fungus; another shows typical diseased areas with acervuli; and a third illustrates acervuli young and older, setae, conidiophores and conidia.

**Hasselbring, Heinrich.**

An experimental study has been made by Heinrich Hasselbring of the "Appressoria of the Anthracnoses," published in the August No. of the Botanical Gazette, 1906. These peculiar spore-like organs, produced by the germ tubes of spores, were recognized by Frank in 1883, who observed that they acted as hold-fasts. They were regarded by some investigators as "secondary spores," but Frank first recognized the true nature of these bodies, and gave to all organs of this class the name *appressoria* or adhesion organs. American writers on the bitter rot seem not to have regarded the work done by the foreign investigators and in order to clear up the uncertainty expressed in the literature experiments and observations were made by Mr. Hasselbring whose summary affirms that these spore-like organs formed by the germ tubes of the anthracnose, are adhesion organs, by means of which the fungus is attached to the surface of its host during the early stage of infection. They are not suited for dissemination and therefore are not to be regarded as spores. The adhesion discs are formed as a result of stimuli from mechanical contact acting on the germ tubes.

**Bates, J. M.**

The "Rust notes for 1904" by J. M. Bates in the Journal of Mycology for May, 1905, deals principally with *Puccinia* on *Distichlis stricta*, a cosmopolitan rust, the aecidia on *Chenopodium*, *Cleome* and *Lepidium*. Reference is also made to *Uromyces astragali* on *Astragalus lotiflorus nebrascensis* Bates, *A. plattensis* and *A. crassicarpus*.

**Thom, Charles.**

Charles Thom gives "Some Suggestions from the study of Dairy Fungi" in the Journal of Mycology, May 1905. The paper attempts to present a plan for obtaining more definite knowledge of these forms by the dairy student in the use of his own methods.

**Morgan, A. P.**

“A New Species of *Kalmusia*” by A. P. Morgan, *Kalmusia aspera* Morgan n. sp. is described in the July No. of the Journal of Mycology, 1905. The plant occurred on the hard wood of a prostrate trunk of *Gleditsia*.

**Morgan, A. P.**

A. P. Morgan gives a short note on “*Peziza pubida* B. & C.” in the Journal of Mycology, July 1905.

**Davis, J. J.**

J. J. Davis publishes “A New Species of *Synchytrium*” — *S. scirpi* Davis n. sp. on leaves of *Scirpus atrovirens* Muhl, Kenosha Co., Wisconsin. See Journal of Mycology, 11:154. Pl. 78, July 1905.

**Holway, E. W. D.**

E. W. D. Holway gives “Notes on North American *Salvia* Rusts” as follows: *Puccinia verti-septa* Tracy and Gal., *P. caulincola* Tracy and Gal., *P. mitrata* Syd., *P. griseola* Lagh. Also new species, namely, *Puccinia infrequens* Holway n. sp. on *Salvia albicans* and *S. chrysanthia*; and *P. nivea* Holway n. sp., on *Salvia purpurea*.

**Clevenger, Joseph F.**

The “Notes on some North American Phyllachoras” by Joseph F. Clevenger in Journal of Mycology, July 1905, pertains to *Ph. trifolii*, *Ph. ambrosiae*, *Ph. diplocarpi*, *Ph. graminis*, *Ph. lespedezae*, *Ph. cornuospora*, *P. junci*, illustrated by twenty-four outline drawings.

**Lawrence, W. H.**

“Blackspot Canker and Blackspot Apple Rot,” *Macrophoma curvispora* Peck, *Gloeosporium malicorticis*, *Myxosporium curvisporium* (Peck) Sacc. in Litt., occurring in British Columbia, Western Oregon, and Western Washington where it is prevalent, also descriptive notes are given. See W. H. Lawrence in Journal of Mycology, July 1905.

**Sumstine, D. R.**

Under the caption of “*Gomphidius Rhodanthus* Once More,” D. R. Sumstine, in July No. of the Journal of Mycology, 1905, gives the synonymy as follows: *Clitocybe pelletieri* Lév., *Paxillus paradoxus* Cooke, *Flammula paradoxa* Kalch., *Flammula Tammii* Fr. And this is the proposed new name: *Boletinus rhodanthus* (Schw.) Sumstine n. n.

**Hedwigia, Band XLIV, Heft 4, Apr. 1905.**

In this No. of *Hedwigia* we find a single article to note, viz., *Lichenologisches, von Max Britzelmayer*. The subheads of the article are: I. Lichenen vom Hochfeln und Hochgern; II. *Cladonia gracilis* L.; III. *Cladonia rangiformis* Hoff.; IV. *Scidella goniophila* Flk.

**Rabenhorst's Kryptogamen-flora, Pilze, 100. Liferung, 30 Aug. 1906.**

The 100 Lieferung of Rabenhorst's *Kryptogamen-flora* (by Dr. G. Lindau) issued 30 Aug. 1906, completes the genus *Ramularia*; also the Abteilung *Hyalohelicosporeae* and *Hyalostauroporeae*. The family *Dematiaceae* is then taken up, the Unterabteilung *Coniosporeae* completed and the Unterabteilung *Toruleae* begun. New species described are: *Ramularia helvetica* on *hieracium albidum*; *R. hamburgensis* on *Hieracium vulgatum*; *Coniosporium caricis-montanae* on *Carex montana*, *C. papyricola*; *Fusella typhae* on dead leaves of *typha latifolia*.

**Annales Mycologici, vol. IV. No. 4. Aug. 1906**

The contents of *Annales Mycologici*, Aug. 1906, are: Dietel, P., *Beschreibungen einiger neuer Uredineen*; Rick, *Fungi austro-americanus* Fasc. III. u. IV.; Fitch, Ruby, *The Action of Insoluble Substances in Modifying the Effect of Deleterious Agents upon the Fungi*; McAlpine, D., *Australian Acacia Rusts with their specific Hosts*; McAlpine, D., *A new Aecidium on Acacia*; Fairman, Charles E., *Pyrenomyctae novae in leguminibus Robiniae*; Maire, René, *Notes mycologiques*; Rehm, H., *Ascomycetes novi*; Rehm, Zum Gedächtnis an J. B. Ellis; Sydow, H. et P., *Novae Fungorum species* — III; *Neue Literatur*; *Referate und Kritische Besprechungen*.

**Rehm, H.**

Under "Ascomycetes novi" H. Rehm describes in *Annales Mycologici*, August 1906, (1) *Ascomycetes Americae borealis*, seven species; (2) *Ascomycetes hungarici*, three species; (3) *Discomyces gallicus*, one species; (4) *Discomyces graecus*, one species; (5) *Pyrenomyces Africæ australis*, one species.

**Fink, Bruce.**

In an article in the *Bryologist* for March 1906 (9:21-4), Bruce Fink gives "Further Notes on *Cladonias* VI," discussing *Cladonia cariosa*, *Cladonia cariosa corticata* Wainio, and *Cladonia squammulosa* (Mull.) Wainio.

**VanHook, J. M.**

"Ascochyti pisi, a Disease of seed peas," published in the Ohio Naturalist for April 1906 (6:507-512) by J. M. Van Hook, reports the exceptional blighting of peas throughout Ohio during the season of 1904 and 1905. It is noted as the most important thing in connection with the life history of the fungus, that it grows through the husk into the seed. Frequently, when the pod contains no seed, the mycelium will grow through, forming similar spots on both sides of the pod. When the mycelium passes into the seeds brown spots are formed on the surface. Pycnidia are formed on the dead areas of the stems, leaves, pods, and seed, and even on the dead stems and branches. Cultures are reported; also seed treatment with mercuric chloride and with formalin, the results for the most part not only unsuccessful but negative. As hosts are named all the examined varieties of the common pea; but the reported hosts *Medicago sativum*, *Cicer arietinum*, *Phaseolus vulgaris* and *Vicia villosa* were here free.

**Holway, E. W. D.**

E. W. D. Holway gives in the Journal of Mycology, Nov. 1905, "Notes on Uredineae IV," these being *Puccinia uniformalis* Pam. & Hume; *P. oblicus* B. & C.; *P. fragilis* Tracy & Gal.; *P. purpusii* P. Hen.; *P. arabicola* E. & E.; and *Uromyces oblonga* Vize.

**Sturgis, W. C.**

W. C. Sturgis, under the title "Remarkable occurrence of *Morchella escalenta* (L.) Pers," says: "On September 11th the writer was skirting the precipitous side of a mountain at an altitude of about 7,000 feet, and while passing through what had been a fairly good growth of aspens and small spruces, a few fine specimens of *Morchella* were noticed. Further search revealed the presence of these plants literally in hundreds. A fire had passed across the mountain in June, 1904, leaving only skeletons of the trees standing and charring the ground to such a depth that no trace of green vegetation had since appeared. Yet under these unfavorable circumstances and at a season when snow had already fallen not far from the locality, a bushel of *Morchellas* might have been gathered within a radius of one hundred yards." See Journal of Mycology, November 1905.

**Sherman, Helen.**

Helen Sherman gives the "Host plants of *Panaeolus epimyces* Peck," in the Journal of Mycology, July 1905, with a full page illustration, showing a well-developed plant attached to its host, a later stage of the same, also very young carpophore.